

6 on the Broadway line of the subway there were operated 746 trains, consisting of 3,996 cars. On March 23 the number of trains run was 740, of 3,994 cars. On the Lenox avenue branch the trains running on March 23 totaled 750, made up of 4,136 cars, while the figures for March 22 were 738 trains, comprising 4,054 cars.

"The service of trains on both systems. It will be seen from the report I sent to the commission, has been restored to normal conditions," Mr. Bryan said yesterday. "From now on there will be no room for faultfinding. It was not until yesterday that we restored full electric power to the subway lines. We did not allow the trains to run at full speed until the new motormen got the feel of the road, but now the subway has had restored to it the power with which it was served before the strike. Similarly to-day full power was given back to the elevated road."

AIR BRAKES PUT OUT OF GEAR.

"While I am speaking about these matters I would like to say that the reports which were circulated during the strike that we were running the trains with green motormen were not true. Nearly all the men were experienced motormen, and the only difficulty they had to encounter was the natural one of getting used to the road. While it is true that there have been some accidents, we strongly suspect that they were mostly caused by scalawags who tampered with the air brakes. Several suspicious happenings have led us to this belief."

"It is not true, either, that we are dealing harshly with our old employees. Over 35 per cent. of the strikers have had their places given back to them and we are putting others back as rapidly as possible. This is shown by the fact that while Farley's men are leaving us in large numbers now that the strike is over we are not advertising for men to fill the vacancies."

"We are relying on the old employees, and in a short space of time the greater number of them will get back their jobs. We took on 150 of them to-day. The office force here is working until late every night going over the applications and looking up records to find out just what men we can consistently reemploy. Of course, we cannot take back the men who fomented and instigated the strike by agitation and issuing circulars, but the number of these is comparatively small."

"I admit that the trains on the elevated road were run on slow schedules and that it was because of the recommendations I made to the directors. I advised the running of slower trains during the strike on the ground that it was better to be safe than sorry."

PLEASE FOR CLEMENCY.

President August Belmont of the Interborough company listened for two hours to a committee of the Central Labor Union, appointed to intercede with him on behalf of the strikers, at the Ashland House last night. Mr. Belmont and the committee were brought together through the efforts of members of the Civic Federation.

The C. F. U. committee consisted of Herman Robinson, who organized the trainmen's local of the Amalgamated Association; James P. Archibald of the Brotherhood of Painters, A. J. Boulton of the Streetcar Union, James Davis of the Dock Builders' Union and Morris Brown of the Cigar Makers' Union 144. Robinson and Boulton were members of a committee appointed through the Civic Federation last night to intercede with Belmont, which made a vain endeavor to get Pepper and Jencks to call it off. Brown is a member of the Social Democratic party, the rival and foe of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The committee pleaded earnestly for leniency for the strikers. They did not bring up the question of recognition of the union and did not ask for the discharge of any of the new men who are competent and of good character. The company, they said, had broken the strike in record time, and could afford to be generous. The rank and file of the men, they said, acknowledged that they had made a mistake in striking.

Then, the committee called attention to the service and the number of accidents which had taken place since the strike, and contrasted them with the good record of the elevated roads and the subway when the old men were at work.

Belmont listened attentively. Then he called its attention to the fact that the men for whom they were pleading had twice obtained concessions from him, that the motormen had struck in direct violation of a signed contract, and that negotiations were in progress with the trainmen for a new agreement which they had no reason to believe would result satisfactorily.

The violation of the agreement was admitted by the committee, which renewed its plea for leniency. As Mr. Belmont said he would have to consult with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hedley, no decision was reached.

ADDICKS MEN HOLD OUT.

Delaware Legislature Adjourns Without Electing a U. S. Senator.

DOVER, Del., March 23.—The joint assembly of the Delaware Legislature held its final meeting of the session to-day and adjourned without electing a successor to Lewis Heister Ball in the United States Senate. The deadlock between the Addicks and anti-Addicks factions of the Republican party was not broken.

The forty-seventh joint ballot was taken at noon and resulted: J. Edward Addicks, Union Republican, 15; Col. Henry A. DuPont, Regular Republican, 14; William Sausbury, Democrat, 13; James H. Addicks, Republican, 12; Coleman DuPont, Regular, 2. A vote of 52; necessary to a choice, 27; no election.

The customary motion for the joint assembly to separate was opposed, and on a roll call was defeated by 27 yeas to 23 nays. Two more ballots were taken, the only change being that T. C. DuPont's two votes went to State Senator Simeon S. Pennell. A motion for a recess was defeated and also another motion to separate, the latter by 27 to 25. Two more ballots were taken, without change. Then President Conner declared the joint assembly separated.

Had another ballot been taken the Regulars and bolting Addicks Republicans would have voted for State Senator Pennell, but it is not believed this would have affected any of Addicks's fifteen followers.

Contracts for Four Holland Boats.

QUINTON, Mass., March 23.—The Fore River Ship Building Company has received from the Electric Boat Company of New York, which is practically the Holland Submarine Torpedo Boat Company, contracts for building four submarine boats. The price of one is \$250,000, of another \$200,000 and of the two others \$185,000. The contract calls for the completion of the boats in eighteen months.

Guest Dinner to Parker.

Alton B. Parker was the guest of honor at a dinner given by William M. K. O'Leary in one of the private dining rooms of the Ritz last evening. The dinner brought together a score of judges and lawyers. Among the guests were Justice Truax and Amend.

## MARRIN IN G. R. O. COMPANIES.

HIS FINE HAND APPEARED IN THE STOREY COTTON CONCERN.

Also in the Provident Investment Bureau, Which Collapsed—His Previous Exploits and Chances of Name—His Indictment, Flight and Return.

It now appears that the Storey Cotton Company, a get-rich-quick scheme at 11 Broadway, which The Sun exposed in January and which went to smash a week ago, had as its moving spirit Frank C. Marrin, a lawyer who fled from Brooklyn in 1903 after robbing a widow of \$70,000.

The main offices of the company were in Philadelphia, but its branch here occupied offices of considerable size in the Bowling Green Building. These offices were locked yesterday, but the superintendent of the building didn't know just why.

"When did the Storey company move out?" he was asked.

"They haven't moved out; I wish they had," he said. "Some of the employees have been around here almost every morning until to-day, examining the mail. I think the manager was here a day or two ago. I don't know his name. All our dealings were with F. E. Storey, the head of the concern. I haven't seen him in about six months, and I am told that he is in Philadelphia. All I know about the failure is what I have seen in the newspapers."

Marrin did not appear in the incorporation papers of the Storey Cotton Company when it was organized in 1900. He was represented by P. J. Kearns of Coney Island, a distant relative. F. E. Storey was the president and the circulars issued by him promised investors a profit of from 4 to 6 per cent. a month. Events of the past week in Philadelphia have shown that Marrin was the man behind the game, not only in the Storey Cotton Company, but in the Provident Investment Bureau, whose collapse was described in The Sun yesterday.

Marrin was born in Brooklyn about 40 years ago and was admitted to the bar in 1886. His first feat of sharpness was to get a Western Union operator to accept a message without a delay waiver during an operators' strike. The message was slow in delivery and Marrin got damages from the company. Later he set up as a stock broker and, having a contract from the Gold Stock Ticket Company, contracted to supply forty Brooklyn bucket shops which had been deprived of their service by the action of the New York Stock Exchange. The ticker company heard that Marrin was making \$20,000 a week at this game and tried to stop his service, but he enjoined them and after a long fight in the courts, during which Robert G. Ingersoll appeared for Marrin, an injunction was sustained. The scheme made money for two years.

All this time Marrin was running a law office in the Garfield Building. Things were coming so easy that he began to take notice of politics and the turf. He was popular with the McLaughlin crowd in the Tenth ward and made speeches. He was successful at first with the horses he bought, and is said to have won \$70,000 in purses and bets at the world's fair in Chicago. His law business was practically abandoned. He turned against him in 1914 and he went broke.

Through his mother he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Barry, the wife of a manufacturer of hair dyes. She gave him to invest in mortgages an amount of money variously estimated at between \$30,000 and \$70,000. He kept the money and gave her the mortgages. Mrs. Barry was indicted and fled to Europe. Later he was heard of as an adventurer in Colombia and Panama, being known as Frank Storey, which was a name he had used in 1903. He turned up in Chicago, where he got work in a press clipping bureau at \$7 a week. He and a man named Bennett organized an "investment" trust, which pretended to be a syndicate for getting rich by get-rich-quick schemes.

He was soon able to hang out a law office and was calling himself Frank E. Storey. He got into the Securities Savings Society, which operated a horse pool and which went to pieces in 1920. Marrin fled to New York, where he met Mrs. Sophia Beck. They were arrested in San Francisco. After spending \$10,000 of the \$75,000 cash he had with him, Marrin escaped extradition.

He next appeared in Philadelphia, bought a home and sent for his wife and children, hiding the Beck woman. He now called himself Judge Frank E. Storey. He presented himself as a Southerner. He and a man whose name appeared in the directory as Frank E. Storey (F. E. Storey) was the man who had been indicted in 1920. He started the firm of Storey & Co., importers and bankers. There was a general mix-up of names. Marrin being known as Frank Storey, Francis Storey as Frank Storey, his partner's name appeared variously as Frank E. Storey and F. E. Storey. There was another man in the cotton game when they started, called Arthur S. Foster & Co. He was known in business as Arthur S. Foster, in society as Arthur Stanley Foster-Francis, and wrote a booklet about cotton, called "The Cotton Book."

Arthur S. Foster & Co., cotton specialists, went to smash, and it was then that the deluge started. The Storey Cotton Company, and more recently, the Provident Investment Bureau. The Storey company failed with liabilities of a million or more and assets of \$30,000. The Provident company's liabilities are nearly a million and its assets are only \$3,000.

Marrin is said to be on his way to Europe. The Brooklyn authorities would like to get him, but they admit they don't know his whereabouts.

LURED INVESTORS ON.

Provident Investment Concern Had a Bureau to Furnish Indorsements.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Rumormongering through the papers of the defunct Provident Investment Company, those into whose hands its affairs have been placed have discovered new evidence of the company's frauds and promoters to cover their tracks. This is the existence of an "investment bureau" to which doubtful customers were referred.

The dupe was assured that the affairs of the Provident were in a flourishing condition and urged to invest. For this advice the unwary paid \$2 per. The bureau was really a private mercantile agency run for the sole purpose of luring investors on.

Shortly after the Storey Cotton Company and the Provident were established, a suite of rooms was taken in a big building in the central part of the city and elaborately fitted up. A high sounding title was selected, in which the words "investment bureau" figured prominently. Few visitors ever went to the offices, but it was observed that the daily mail was unusually heavy. Each day the mail brought inquiries of anxious men and women who went to invest. Each day assurances were sent back that everything was all right.

All this has been brought to light in the right investigation that is now progressing into the Provident's affairs. Hundreds of letters have been found in which the writers declare that, having been assured of the Provident's stability, they will invest. This bureau is still in existence—the last of the chain of this particular get-rich-quick syndicate in Philadelphia. Warrants have been issued for those in charge and it will probably be closed to-morrow.

"Handsome Harry" Latimer is on his way to Germany, while the hundreds of men and women who gave him their savings to invest are becoming the collapse of the Provident Company. If he returns to the United States he will have to face proceedings begun by the postal authorities. This was determined upon to-day. J. Hector McNeal, the receiver of the quick-

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sand investment company, appealed to the postal authorities for some action in the matter and received assurances that something would be done at once. Final action will be determined to-morrow. The fact that Latimer is now on his way to Heidelberg was given out upon the authority of the assignee of the company. Another day of investigation straightened out somewhat the story of the company's affairs. A conservative estimate placed the liabilities at \$500,000, with the assets at \$4,000 at the highest. It is said, however, that Latimer owned nearly \$80,000 worth of real estate in Danville, Pa.

Communications from outside places gave further details of the great damage wrought by the concern. J. C. Haughey, one of the New Yorkers who were caught in the net, talked to Receiver McNeal during the day over the long distance telephone. He said that he had lost \$1,500 and wanted to know how he could get it back.

"Don't know," said the receiver laconically.

"Well, isn't Mr. Latimer there?"

"We haven't got the gentleman in the office, if that is what you mean. Moreover, we don't know where he is."

"Well, if you get hold of him, keep him until I get a crack at him, will you?"

"We will keep him until everybody gets a crack at him," replied Mr. McNeal.

### HAD P. O. INFLUENCE?

Russell Harrison to Complain to Roosevelt About the Storey Company.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 23.—Col. Russell B. Harrison has come into possession of certain facts regarding the operations of the Storey Cotton Company and is preparing to lay the facts before President Roosevelt and ask for an investigation of the Post Office Department.

Col. Harrison believes that some of the officials of that Department have been protecting the Storey Cotton Company. He has received letters from the Post Office Department, and the writer of one of them, B. S. T. Hoyt of Pittsburgh, says that he notified the Post Office Department as early as last July of the fraudulent character of the company, but no attention was paid to his request for an investigation.

Col. Harrison has taken up the case for Hoyt and others. He is convinced that some one high in authority was protecting the company and he intimates that certain inspectors may not be blameless.

### WHITEMAN ACQUITTED.

But Is Remanded to Jail on an Indictment for Forgery.

BUFFALO, March 23.—Alonzo J. Whiteman was acquitted to-night of the charge of grand larceny preferred against him in connection with the alleged swindle on the Fidelity Trust Company of this city. The jury had been out almost thirty hours. In the afternoon the jury again returned to the court room for instructions. At dinner the court adjourned until 8 o'clock, at which time the jury reported that it had reached a verdict. Whiteman was brought into the court and the jury filed in afterward. Justice Kenefick, who had taken Justice White's place on the bench, warned the packed court room that no demonstration was to be made. He especially warned the prisoner and his attorneys from thanking the jury men in the court room if the verdict should be acquittal.

District Attorney Coatsworth immediately moved that the prisoner be remanded to jail in custody of the Sheriff on the indictment for forgery. That was ordered. When Whiteman was taken to jail he telephoned his home in Danville for bondsmen, and he expects to be released on bail in a day or so.

### CUBA'S PLEDGE OF AID.

Friendly Talk at Dinner to American Naval Officers.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

HAVANA, March 23.—The Havana Association to-day gave a dinner in honor of the officers of the visiting American squadron at the Tacon Theatre. Gen. Maximo Gomez, who presided, made a short address, in the course of which he wished the Americans a pleasant stay in the Cuban capital.

Señor Freyre, Secretary of the Government, spoke in English and Spanish. He said in substance that Cuba's gratitude to the United States was not alone on account of the aid given during the Cuban independence, but because the United States signified progress, education and free suffrage. Cuba would always be on the side of the United States. If a foreign power should attempt to make Cuba the base of operations against the United States the Cubans would gladly once more fight on the side of the Americans. Señor Freyre concluded his speech by offering a toast to President Roosevelt as the personification of the American people.

Capt. Colby of the cruiser Olympia replied, thanking the veterans for the great pleasure the Americans had derived from their visit to Havana. He added that the officers and crews of the squadron had met sincere regard on all sides. At the banquet at the palace the Cuban and American flags were joined in a knot, which was a sure sign of good will.

Gen. Gomez sent the following cable despatch to President Roosevelt:

"The veterans of Cuban independence at a banquet held to-day in honor of the American squadron resolved to express to you their warmest greeting and the most sincere wishes for the prosperity of the American people and your personal happiness."

Gen. Gomez did not attend the banquet at the palace last night nor the recent banquet given by the Secretary of State. It is said that his absence shows that he does not sympathize with President Palma. He is quoted as saying in private that President Palma does not govern.

Mayor O'Farrell has sent a telegram to the commander of the fleet at Guantanamo asking that the fleet arrive here at 9 o'clock Saturday morning instead of at an earlier hour, so that the people may see the American vessels.

A grand ball was given to-night on board the Missoiri.

Spanish Government Aids Business.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE SUN.

MADRID, March 23.—The Government proposes to return to the Bank of Spain 25,000,000 pesetas (\$5,000,000) to stem the rising rate of exchange.

The Gironella cotton mill has been closed, throwing 500 operatives out of work.

## THIS CIRCUS RUNS TO THRILLS

PROPER TO SAY O-O-OH! WHEN THE LADY LOOPS THE GAP.

First Day Over and She's Still Safe After Her Daring Drop to Death—One Looping Stunt Temporarily Out—All the Old Features in the Show.

The circus began business in Madison Square Garden yesterday, and for the information of those who were not present it should be said at the start that Mile. Maurice de Tiers did her stunt of looping the gap in an automobile at both afternoon and evening performances, and still smiles.

Of late years real thrillers have been the features of the circus. First it was the loop-the-loop; then the loop-the-gap, and the loop-the-loop with the top of the loop. But all the other acts that make "heart's ease to throb" look about as harmless as a game of tiddle-de-winks indoors compared with the trip that Mile. Maurice does in her made-in-Paris automobile that won't run—except down the slide. This is why the announcement is necessary that the lady still lives.

Her act came at the very end of the programme, after the races, in which the man on foot beats the jockey on horseback and the woman charioteer comes out the gentleman charioteer who drives twice as many horses.

Every man, woman and child in the Garden last night was keyed up for the young French woman's act when the time for it came. They had all been reading their programmes and knew just how terrible it was before they saw it, especially as the red incline with the auto standing on a platform at the top of it had been in sight all through the performance.

The announcer told us something about it "being his pleasure to introduce" and "defies death," but nobody paid much attention to him. They were looking for the lady herself who defies the seven or eight assorted kinds of death.

There was a "honk honk" of an automobile horn, and then in she came seated in the rear seat of a real auto, which has been duly licensed in this State so that it can make the circuit of the Garden. Mile. de Tiers is pretty and she was dressed in a handsome white gown. She was smiling when she appeared, and everybody cheered and clapped hands as she was driven around the ring and back to the east end of the Garden again.

The man with the calcium focussed it on her while her assistant, in very proper evening clothes, was hoisted to the platform at the top of the incline. Then a velvet chair was hitched to a rope. Madeleine seated herself in it, it was raised to her perch under the rafters by the hand of the hurrying attendants, and was let down in the automobile in which she was to do the trick.

A hawser was attached to the rear of the automobile, and by this the machine, with the woman securely strapped in and the calcium lighting up her face, was slowly lowered until the wheels were on the incline and the clutch, which keeps it from falling when it curls under the structure, were in place.

Everybody in the audience got excited, women began to breathe in gasps. It did look terribly dangerous.

"Are you all ready?" asked the announcer. "Go!"

A man up on the platform yanked a rope and the automobile began to descend. The incline is very steep and the machine fairly leaped forward, clung to the iron rods where it was attached, and then, as it descended, it began to spin. For thirty feet it flew through the air. Then it struck a moon-shaped incline, ran down it and righted itself like a dash, then skidded along the guard rails which retarded its progress and came to a stop under the boxes at the northwest corner of the track.

It was all over in a second. Mile de Tiers was smiling. The crowd was breathing easier again and cheering. The band played a quick march and she came to the platform. Large numbers of the men who flocked to him when he defeated the late Paddy Diver in 1901 are going back to their old home, the Diver Association.

There is a movement afoot to oust Foley and to put in his place Diver's son, John S. Diver. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the district with Foley. His enemies say he is doing nothing for the district workers. They say that he applies to him to help them get city jobs and a quick right about face order, and they assert also that Big Tom is unable to perform the usual duties required of a Tammany district leader when it comes to finding bail late at night for erring constituents and doing other little odd jobs of this nature, because he lives uptown.

Diver always could handle large numbers of the Italians of Mulberry Bend and of other nationalities who live on the east side of Chatham Square in jobs in the Street Cleaning Department and other departments. Tom Foley doesn't seem to have the knack of doing this.

It was learned last night that many members of the latter, having been expelled from the headquarters, have left that club to join the Diver Association. Among those who have gone over are several election district clerks, who control between them several hundred votes. When Foley beat Diver in 1901 it was by a slim majority, and it was admitted then that he would not have won had he not been for the support of the Sullivan and the assistance of the police, who took good care that as few Diverites as possible got near the polls.

Jimmy Diver, son of the late district leader, said last night: "My friends tell me that they intend to run me for leader against Foley at the next primaries. Some of them wanted me to be a candidate for leader last year, but I declined because I understood that in a Presidential year Leader Murphy didn't want any district fights. I am told now that Mr. Murphy has said that he will not interfere in any district election this year, and for that reason the old friends of my father want to give the leadership of the Second back to Diver."

By way of contrast to the Foley headquarters, which were deserted last night, the rooms of the Diver Association were well attended.

### NOT A VICTIM OF CHLORAL.

Doctors Relegate Woman Found in Furniture Store to Alcoholic Ward at Bellevue.

The woman who was taken to Bellevue Hospital from a furniture store in West Twenty-fourth street early yesterday morning, apparently suffering from knockout drops, was found to be a subject for the alcoholic ward when the physicians made a complete diagnosis.

She recovered somewhat yesterday morning and said she was Mrs. Clara Salzman of 216 West Twenty-fourth street. There is a boarding house at that address. A woman who opened the door yesterday afternoon declared that Mrs. Salzman had not lived there for some time. She appeared to be angry.

The Tenderloin police after inquiry said that Mrs. Salzman spent the evening with friends in a number of saloons and that she was seen in pretty bad shape trying to get into a saloon at Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue about midnight. Two men had tried to help her, but had to give up the job, and a policeman finally sent for the ambulance that took her to the hospital.

A man who said he was Herman Salzman, the woman's husband, called at the hospital yesterday and went home without seeing her when he learned that her condition was not critical. Coroner Scholer went around later to take her ante-mortem statement. He said that she would probably recover and that if she was poisoned, it was at all the poison was opium, which she had probably taken herself, and not chloral.

## YOUNG DIVER IN THE FIELD

TO WREST BACK THE LEADERSHIP FROM TOM FOLEY.

Second Assembly District Promises to Furnish Another Primary Fight Next Fall—Several of Foley's Captains Have Deserted Him—Diver Club Booming.

After a couple of years of peace among Tammany men of the Second Assembly district signs of unrest are showing, and there are indications that the fierce primary fights which for the last ten years have from time to time raged in the district will be renewed this fall. Big Tom Foley, now the Tammany leader of the district, will undoubtedly have to struggle to keep his leadership. Large numbers of the men who flocked to him when he defeated the late Paddy Diver in 1901 are going back to their old home, the Diver Association.

There is a movement afoot to oust Foley and to put in his place Diver's son, John S. Diver. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the district with Foley. His enemies say he is doing nothing for the district workers. They say that he applies to him to help them get city jobs and a quick right about face order, and they assert also that Big Tom is unable to perform the usual duties required of a Tammany district leader when it comes to finding bail late at night for erring constituents and doing other little odd jobs of this nature, because he lives uptown.

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By way of contrast to the Foley headquarters, which were deserted last night, the rooms of the Diver Association were well attended.

### BESSIE ROSS GOT THE ANSWER.

She and Charles Fischer Win the Prizes Offered by Mr. Macy.

Prizes of \$5 each offered by William A. Macy of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company to school children for the best solution of the example, "What would the \$200,000 paid by John Stevens in 1784 for the land comprising Hoboken amount to at the present time (1935)?" If composed of \$200,000 at the rate of six per cent. were awarded yesterday to Bessie Ross of the High School and Charles Fischer of Public School 1. The committee announced that Bessie's answer, \$103,818.11, was correct. Fischer's answer was 71 cents out of the way.

Twenty-four girls and boys took part in the contest.

### SPECIAL FOOD FOR BRAINS

Healthy Brains Make a Fat Pocket Book. Trial proves.

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